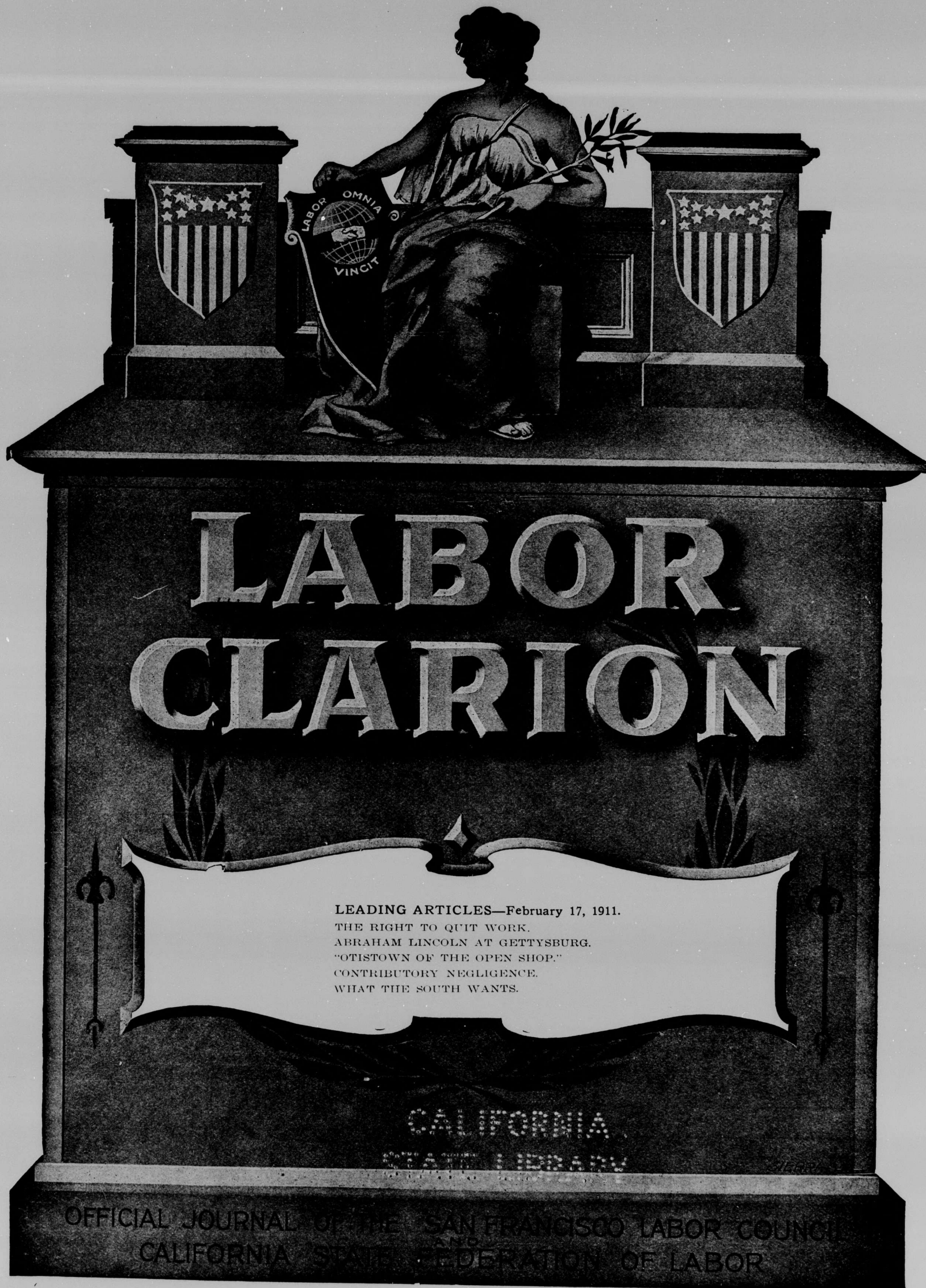




LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 17, 1911.

THE RIGHT TO QUIT WORK.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.
"OTISTOWN OF THE OPEN SHOP."
CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.
WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1911.

No. 1

THROUGH CHURCH AND LABOR.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

One small child in the heart of Africa, deprived of the rights and privileges of a human being, must make the rest of the world ill at ease. The world's redemption can be complete only when all men are redeemed physically, mentally and spiritually. There are some people who look upon this world as a sinking ship, from which a very few are to be saved. But the real task that confronts us is the saving of the ship. Redemption means the reign of the Kingdom of God on earth—nothing less.

Church and labor may co-operate in this task because both believe in the salvation of human society, as well as the salvation of the individual. They both believe in the care of the human body, as well as the development of the human soul. But each has its own peculiar function in the work of redemption. The church is not a labor union, and the trade union is not a church. Neither should criticise the other because it is not doing each other's work.

Redemption will come only as men are made dissatisfied with their present conditions. In this work of developing unrest the church and labor have a common task. This spirit of social unrest will come as there is held up before men a higher ideal. This ideal is not so much a system as it is a life. It must be apparent that the ideal society must consist of ideal individuals. These individuals must become the leaders in this movement for the world's redemption, and here is the crux of the whole situation—it is after all a matter of leadership.

To be a leader among men means to be lied about and slandered. But we must have men and women who are willing to bear the brunt of the battle, the cursing with the blessing. Every great movement today needs redemption. This means that the greatest need today is that of leadership. Old methods in the industrial world are passing away. There is a demand for a square deal for the workingman as well as the employer. This movement in the world of production demands efficiency experts. The insurgent movement in politics is all a question of leadership. The protest against bossism, against old-fogyism and antiquated statesmanship requires bigger and better men. The greater responsibility in the world of labor demands a better type of labor leader—the old type is passing away. The new labor leader must be an educator as well as an agitator. The newer spirit of efficiency in the church demands better leaders. Everywhere there is a bursting of the old bonds, as the world cries out for redemption.

The development of a leader is always a slow process. Moses was "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," nevertheless, he needed the solitary life of the shepherd, for forty years, to prepare him for the great task of leading out into liberty the slaves of the Egyptian ruler. The leader of today must have learned how to think things through. His plans must be built upon sound principles. His individuality will always be prominent, but if a mechanic cannot build a machine without observing inexorable laws, is it reasonable to suppose that a man can build his life-plans of scrap-pile material?

The world's redemption will be wrought not by a miracle, but through men. The biggest job of all is to get the right kind of men.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

The Right to Quit Work

Colonel Harris Weinstock's bill that proposes to make compulsory investigation of disputes arising between those engaged in public-utility occupations, is meeting with unanimous opposition from organized labor. It is looked upon, and is admitted to be, the entering wedge for further legislation along the same lines and reaching out into all channels of industrial life.

We have stated on numerous occasions that the labor movement is not opposed to conciliation or to arbitration. Too often our friends on the other side of the fence have told us that "there is nothing to arbitrate." We know from experience the attitude assumed by some employers whenever they feel that they have the upper hand.

It is proposed to prohibit strikes and lock-outs until such time as a board of investigation has rendered a report. This board is to be selected on the familiar plan of each side selecting a representative and the two choosing the third. Evidence is to be heard and a decision rendered. The odd man would have power that would dissatisfy both parties to the dispute, possibly, and one party surely.

For centuries the right to quit work has been a bone of contention. The serfs of olden time were refused "permission" to have anything to say about themselves. Gradually there came changes. One of these changes is the opportunity now available to take work or leave it, as is deemed best.

Compulsion in the industrial world is a backward step. It interferes with those rights now established. The entering wedge would be followed by other laws, and soon there would be a condition of affairs that would not make for the least good, either to the parties concerned in a dispute or to the public generally.

The public convenience is an old cry. None of us like to be disturbed in our every-day life, but sometimes it is absolutely necessary. We can never get anywhere unless personal selfishness is eliminated. And the men and women who oft-times speak of the "public concern" have in mind more their own immediate interests.

The lines are fairly clearly defined in which men and women are conceded to be correct in their industrial relations. These have been gained at great cost. Naturally we do not want to give them up. We propose to enter emphatic objections to doing so, believing that our position is correct, and that men and women cannot be placed under the force of compulsion when it comes in contact with their labor, which is part of their being.

The advance of each country is correlative with the freedom enjoyed by its inhabitants.

THIRTY YEARS IN THE MOVEMENT.

By H. M. Burnet.

Letter No. 4.

The American Federation of Labor, as it stands today, is the most powerful organization in the history of the world. Yet with all its power and its strength, its practical usefulness lies in the mere fact of its numerical solidarity.

Its real usefulness, its potential strength, is bottled up, sealed and labeled "dangerous if allowed to get out." It is this latter fact that holds the check rein that curbs capital at all, and up to the present time is its only source of power. Capital's greatest fear and apprehension is the breaking of that seal.

I am one in the army of organized labor who believes that the time is ripe, the moment at hand, for this power to be utilized, that the old conservative program should be changed for something up to date.

When our enemies can, by a snap of the finger, cause a lockout involving 30,000 to 50,000 men, women and children, and force them to starve, freeze and die, in order that dividends may be declared on watered stock; that prices may be forced up, and millions squeezed out of consumers that a few may benefit while thousands perish; when capital can increase itself so rapidly that it is only necessary to be profitably employed half the time, and can afford to lay idle and consume the other half of its time making paupers of the wealth producers so as to make the plucking easy, it certainly looks as though some decided action should be taken, and a reversal of conditions brought about.

Our labor leaders are credited as being wise men, men of sound judgment, conservative, progressive and far-sighted. If they are all this, then why this eternal petty bickering over jurisdictional squabbles? Why this tinkering and haggling with this manufacturer or that trust to gain a cent or two in wages, here and there, haphazard? No head or tail to any proposition. It looks more as though our leaders were either afraid of their own people, or are under hypnotic control of our masters.

I am of the opinion that most of the labor leaders are too long in the harness. They started in when the movement was in its infancy, when it was fight and fight all the time to preserve the ranks from annihilation. They are fighters still. What we need now is a few generals and commanders-in-chief.

The old days of secret organization, and industrial strife are relics of a medieval past.

If our old leaders are not capable of devising new and modern methods, let us put them on the retired list, with full pay, for the good they have done in the past, and then select a few modern Napoleons that can lead us out of the land of "Cannonism" where all the blessings flow to the few, and all the kicks and cuffs to the many.

Why not begin knocking at the root of the question, we are tired and sore fighting the effects?

Why should we have to force our leaders to understand, by teaching them through object lessons from the bottom of the ladder, as instanced in Milwaukee and San Francisco?

Are our national and international officers so blind that they can't see that the time is ripe, and

that organized labor is ready to politically march on to Washington? That it is up to them to start the battle cry?

Then cut out this petitioning, lobbying, begging for crumbs, the droppings from the two old political pirates. Chase out the money changers and trust thieves and install a few honest men to represent the whole people. The Mississippi River will flow into the Gulf whether Wall street should go up or down.

To more fully illustrate my idea on the needs of the masses, I would suggest the immediate inauguration of a political system beginning at the fountain head, and providing sub-organizations downward, to include provisions for national, State and municipal governments.

At present our efforts are spasmodic, and starting at the wrong end. They merely show a desire on the part of the toilers to emancipate themselves from the clutches of capitalist greed.

This demonstration, springing from localities widely apart, shows that the spirit is general, and not confined to any particular locality.

Hence I feel confident in making the assertion that the time is ripe and the moment at hand to get busy. Dallying with the issue only prolongs the agony and reduces the independent spirit of our people. We should not wait until all our manhood is trampled, until we are serfs and forced to use the weapons of ignorance, the torch and bomb.

When the Republican party came into existence, did it begin by putting a Mayor in the chair in Boston, or Jersey City? It did not. Abe Lincoln made the Republican party and was its first President, and had he lived to have finished the work he so ably started, the chances are that today conditions would not be so one-sided as they are.

Abe Lincoln was a Socialist. In those days the doctrines he advocated were the rankest kind of Socialism; but from his death Republicanism, as he taught it, has been a dead issue, until today we are back to Toryism.

We want another Lincoln. Who is the man who can fill his shoes? He must be found, and organized labor must discover the man, and that man must be broad enough to grasp the true conditions, firm enough to evade side issues, and able enough to lead the people to justice—share and share alike.

As to the question—Why not adopt the Socialist party and enforce its theories? Their doctrine is all right—good, sound principles. But it will require twenty years more of education to convince the conservative fool that they are all right, and that he will not have to divide the wealth he hopes to accumulate some day. If the theories of Socialism could be disguised, sugar-coated and labeled "In hoc signo vincis," the probabilities are the conservatives might fall for it.

(To be continued.)

New York Typographical Union observed on Sunday, February 5th, the centenary of Horace Greeley's birth. The New York Theatre was secured for the exercises. It was crowded. Those participating in the program were United States Senator A. J. Beveridge, of Indiana; William H. McElroy, former editor of the "Tribune," and Andrew McLean, editor of the Brooklyn "Citizen," while Alma Webster-Powell, well known in labor circles and settlement work, entertained vocally. Miss Marie Deutscher, the wonderful child violinist, also appeared. Horace Greeley was New York Typographical Union's first president. He was elected in 1850 and served one year. The enrollment at that time shows 136 names, and one of President Greeley's first official acts was to notify the employers that the hours would have to be reduced to twelve each day, and the wages increased from \$12 to \$14 per week.

Men and Measures

According to Peter Power, who writes special articles for the labor press, the insurgents among the cigar makers declare that the complexion of the next delegation to the A. F. of L. will be completely reversed. Their figures show that J. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia, Pat Mahoney of Boston, Morris Braun of New York and Phil Mueller of St. Louis are practically certain of election, and that the fight for the fifth place is a toss up between Gompers and L. P. Hoffman of Jacksonville, Ill. While the election took place last Saturday, the results are not known, as yet. President George Perkins was opposed by Harry Parker of Philadelphia, and Samuel Gompers had for his opponent as first vice-president John A. C. Menton of Flint, Michigan.

The Chicago Federation of Labor, after a five-hours' debate, decided to indorse the candidacies of Charles E. Merriam and Edward E. Dunne on the Republican and Democratic tickets, respectively, at the coming primary election. Margaret Haley of the Teachers' Union urged the delegates that all of the other candidates on the Democratic ticket were so rotten that the only salvation of the unions would be to indorse Dunne, in order that men at least favorable to labor in some degree might be placed on the ticket.

Union tailors, members of Local No. 155, Journeymen Tailors of America, have formed a co-operative group at Cincinnati, Ohio, and are operating a tailoring store. Socialists and trade unionists are assisting in making the move a success. Only union-labeled goods are handled.

The fine of \$500 imposed upon Broughton Brandenburg, the author, by a St. Louis court for kidnapping his stepson, was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Missouri on February 14th. Brandenburg was arrested in San Francisco, where he had taken James S. Cabanne, son of his wife. He is out on bond and is supposed to be in New York. This is the man who attacked A. F. of L. officials while in the pay of some employing interests.

Further safety for employees and travelers on railroads is provided in the Mann bill, passed by the House of Representatives, requiring inspection of locomotive boilers. The bill provides railroads, under penalty of \$100 for each violation, to equip locomotives with "safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances," and forbids the use of locomotives in interstate commerce unless they are in proper condition.

For the first time since June an effort is being made in conference to end the strike of coal miners in the fifth sub-district of Ohio. Nearly 14,000 miners have been out of work about eight months. The main difference is over the wages to be paid workers by the day.

It is only sixty years since the first cotton spinning and weaving mill was projected in India, and now, according to the Bombay Mill Owners' Association returns to last June, there are 243 mills, with twenty others in course of erection. The number of spindles has risen to 6,200,000, and the looms to 82,700; the hands employed have increased to 234,000, while the cotton consumed consists of about 2,000,000 bales. In the last eleven years the production of cloths has increased 133 per cent by weight and 193 per cent by length.

Over 800,000 people are directly employed in the cotton industry of Great Britain, while over ten million people, or over 25 per cent of the population are directly or indirectly dependent upon the cotton industry for a livelihood.

Homer A. Craig of the Farmers' Union, who is well known to trade unionists, lost his son, Dr. Lloyd A. Craig of Oakland, on February 7th. The young man is deeply mourned.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG. November 19, 1863.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as the final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

NO SHOP IS CLOSED.

By Samuel Gompers.

The phrase "closed shop" is of recent use.

It was coined, and is employed on all occasions, by the enemies of trade unionism for a purpose.

That purpose is to divert attention from the defensive action of union members, in preserving their union, to what is no more than an incidental consequence of that action.

The union creates certain desirable labor conditions.

The non-unionists try to destroy them.

By not competing with one another for the employment, the unionists make their advantage.

By competing, the non-unionists would leave the dictation of terms wholly to employers. That is the merest A B C of this feature in the case of labor.

And then the employers, when the union has gained something through its advantage, come forward, with a demand for "the open shop" and make an appeal to the public in the name of liberty.

To all inhabitants of Easy street—who complacently regard themselves as "the general public"—this slogan of the employing class sounds justified as "truly American."

Now, this situation has been analyzed times innumerable by writers for the labor and social reform press.

Every point in it has been brought up, weighed and given its place. No intelligent observer of today but has had full opportunity to see clearly all the factors bearing on the question.

Every citizen has been enabled to take his stand thereon.

This being true, the trade unionists, having made plain their view and believing it to be the true one, do not intend to permit their opponents to ignore that view.

This remark applies equally to opponents who fight in the open or opponents who seek by subtle means, including profession of reasonableness or

even friendliness, to weaken the position of trade unionism.

It will not do for such professed "judicial" persons merely to make a passing note of the fact that the unionists declare that there is no "closed shop," that "the union shop" is an "open shop," and then go on talking and acting as if the unionists were hypocritical, or at least employing the methods of counsel under fee whose morals permit any argument for any side which pays the fee.

Trade unions are open. Nearly all are wide open to any man or woman qualified at the occupation organized, at an entrance fee barely sufficient to equalize the payments of the union's cash benevolent benefits and current costs of administration.

Hardly any union ever asks a non-unionist to pay for the slightest percentage of the damage he has done as a disruptionist.

It is literally and positively true, without evasion or equivocation, that trade unions and, consequently, union shops, are open for all wage workers whom any employer would possibly contemplate as employees, to be kept regularly and permanently in his hire.

We beg, then, that the press, the public-spirited men and women who declare themselves in favor of labor in times of disputes, and any other class of persons who deem themselves interested, will accept the fact that what trade unionists call for is the union shop.

When confronted by persons who persist in speaking, in private and public, of the "closed shop," the trade unionists recognize by that sign that they are dealing with an enemy, employing the verbal ammunition of an enemy, distorting facts as an enemy, and without having the manliness and candor of a courageous enemy.

"There is no happiness, there is no liberty, there is no enjoyment of life, unless a man can say, when he arises in the morning, I shall be subject to the decision of no unwise judge today."—Daniel Webster.

"So long as we love we serve; so long as we are loved by others I would almost say that we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

"THE RELIGION OF HENRY GEORGE."

By Herbert S. Bigelow.

This was Job's temptation—to curse God and die.

The rarest souls of our time have known the bitterness of this temptation. Men have wanted to believe in God. But they have been mocked by the facts of life. They have yearned to believe in the pitiful Father of Jesus, who marks each sparrow's fall. But what sign had they that God could hear even the children's cry? They looked for justice, but behold, the slums. In place of a Divine Providence there were monstrous wrongs. How could they retain their faith in the moral integrity of the universe? They became as men having no hope and without God in the world.

Job was saved from despair by the heavenly visitor who admonished him that the problem was too vast for finite mind.

The spirits of men similarly beset in our day have been saved by a heavenly visitor, but one with a different message. This message has not been that the problem is too dark for man. They have been saved from despair by one sent from heaven who has solved for them the problem.

Many in our day, sick with the world's sorrow, have found, in the pages of "Progress and Poverty," a truth which has flooded with light the very darkest problem of man's life. A victorious faith has taken the place of doubt and dismay. They dare now to believe in God. The very poverty which staggered their faith has been turned to evidence of God's justice. The inspired pen of Henry George has traced for them, even in the dismal field of political science, the unmistakable outlines of God's providence. In the pages of this book they have found a quickening truth which has rolled away the stone from their hearts and called to life again a faith that was dead.

"Waiter," grumbled the customer, "I should like to know the meaning of this. Yesterday I was served with a portion of pudding twice this size." "Indeed, sir!" rejoined the waiter. "Where did you sit?" "By the window." "Oh, that accounts for it. We always give people by the window large portions. It's an advertisement!"

Nan: "Let me see; Clarence is your sentimental lover, George is your practical lover, Alfred is your timid lover, and Jack—well, where does Jack come in?" Fan: "Oh, Jack is too late to classify."

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS.
(By Pan-American Press.)

No Jail for Labor Leaders.

Washington, D. C.—That the pardoning of Editor Warren by President Taft will undoubtedly be followed by the acquittal of President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and John Mitchell, is the opinion of attorneys and union men who heard the closing arguments in the "contempt" case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Daniel Davenport, appearing for the American Anti-Boycott Association, was listened to in chilling silence by the judges, who had just previously given Judge Alton B. Parker every attention while he explained that his clients, Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell, had not continued to boycott after the injunction had been issued, but that they did print an appeal for funds, in which the history of the Buck's Stove case was necessarily and rightfully set forth.

"It would be a terrible punishment," emphasized Judge Parker, "to put President Gompers in jail for one year, for he is the head—the chief executive officer—of over a million organized workers."

"These men," declared Davenport, referring to Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell, "are violating every law of God and man. There would have been no strike in the Buck's Stove and Range Company's works if it had not been for these union agitators—the workmen there were in every way entirely satisfied and happy."

The arguments were ended and the court arose with the announcement that it would meet again on February 20th.

General Declares War on Teachers.

Washington, D. C.—Major General Leonard A. Wood, the practical head of the United States army, has turned his batteries on the "peaceful" school teachers, who, he asserts, tell their children that war is bad.

"I scarcely know what to say ought to be done with all these school boards through the country which have thrown all semblance of military exercises out of their curriculums. Almost without exception these teachers, who are expected and paid to instruct the pupils committed to their care, even go so far as to advise the youths against the handling of rifles."

The War Department is thoroughly alarmed at its inability to get serviceable recruits for the army, and hence these charges that a large majority of the school teachers, and many school boards, are openly influencing the children against military life. And this country-wide school influence against war and its practices, assert officers in the War Department, does not stop with the child, but has an immediate effect upon the opinions of the child's family, which in its turn sets a large portion of the community against guns, war and soldiers.

New Laws for Canada.

Victoria, B. C.—The Trades and Labor Congress have presented to Premier McBride a draft of the legislation demanded by the workers, to all of which the Premier has promised to give his "most earnest consideration." Among the proposed labor laws, are the following:

Abolition of property qualification for holding public office, and of election deposit, and revenue tax. Pensioning of all workers permanently disabled in the industries of the province. Inspectors of mines to be chosen by the miners. No assistance to be given to immigration. A legal workday of eight hours for all men employed in and around smelters, stamp mills, concentrators and rock crushers, operating in the province.

The Government ownership of coal mines, telephones and all public utilities is also part of Canadian labor's program.

Miners' Exodus Threatens Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala.—The so-called "protection bill" for miners, which the coal operators have introduced before the State Legislature, will, if passed, cause a stampede of all skilled miners from the coal fields of Alabama. This assertion, made by officials of the United Mine Workers of this district, is not without warrant, as the "protection bill" proposes to make it practically impossible for the family of a killed or injured miner to recover any damages from his employers.

The State of Alabama has such a bad reputation for its persecutions of labor in the fields and factories, as well as in the mines, that another labor-skinning law added to its statutes would seriously handicap the growth of the State.

Labor Kills Bad City Charter.

St. Louis, Mo.—Rolling up a vote of 65,046 against 24,891, the labor and Socialist bodies in this city defeated the charter—which proposed to concentrate all the power of the city in the hands of a mayor and a council of fifteen members, these to appoint all the balance of the officials.

As a bait to catch unwise voters, a recall measure was inserted in the charter, but it provided that before it could be invoked, 35,000 qualified voters must sign the petition, and each signature must be attested by oath. This little joker did not succeed in its purpose. To get 35,000 voters to sign a petition, and then to get each to attest his signature would have been a superhuman task, and made a farce of the measure.

Furthermore, this proposed recall could only be invoked at the November election, after the mayor had served eighteen months. If he was recalled, he would continue to hold office for six months longer, until his successor was elected at the succeeding spring election.

Law Threatens Labor's Life.

New Orleans.—An appeal to the United States Court of Appeals will be made by James H. Byrnes, E. S. Swan and D. H. Pearsaw, members of the New Orleans Dock and Cotton Council who were convicted of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law. So complete had become the organization of labor on the docks that the employers saw no other way to break it except through the courts, and hence an injunction was issued which practically put the Dock and Cotton Council out of business.

The judge, in passing sentence, merely fined the three union men from \$10 to \$50 apiece. Having smothered the labor organization's activity, it was not the purpose of the employers to goad the men further by imprisonment.

Governor Foss for the Recall.

Boston.—Stating in his inaugural address that he advocated the initiative, referendum and recall, Governor Foss caused consternation among the old-party politicians.

Discussing labor conditions, the Governor demanded that labor have equal legislative safeguards with capital; that it be exempt from "unfair injunction restrictions" and be given a jury trial in such proceedings; that working hours for women and children be reduced and sanitary workshop conditions compelled, and that a system of old-age pensions be devised. He also advocates a "real" workmen's compensation act.

"Miss" Policeman is on Duty.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Miss Edna Finch, appointed by Dr. F. A. Kraft, health commissioner, as factory inspector, has assumed the duties of her office.

Miss Finch, who is a nurse, will pay especial attention to laundries and other establishments employing women. She will co-operate with the State factory inspector's office.

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"OTISTOWN OF THE OPEN SHOP."

In "Hampton's Magazine" of last month, Frederick Palmer discussed the above subject. He shows himself a master of the art of skimming, and his deductions seem to be guided by a strong desire to placate both sides in the industrial strife of Los Angeles, while his intent is undoubtedly to represent the employers as best he can.

The same complaint that San Francisco had against Investigator Palmer is stated to be the situation in the south. His facts were gleaned too easily. The methods used failed to show impartiality.

With a minuteness marvelous in itself, Mr. Palmer many weeks ago decided just what caused the explosion that destroyed the "Times" building. The exact spot where the nitroglycerin was stored to do its deadly work is named by the gentleman. Before anything had even been accurately guessed by those on the ground, the man employed by "Hampton's Magazine" had all the incidents at his finger tips.

Proceeding with his theory, satisfactory to himself, Mr. Palmer told of the subsequent "outrages," and how they dovetailed in with the disaster that cost so many lives and destroyed valuable property.

Somewhat naturally, the next step is to lay all the blame upon the unionists, and to declare that the strike was lost directly the explosion took place. That there could be a reasonable doubt as to the connection of unionists with the outrages, if such they eventually prove, or that Mr. Palmer's word was insufficient to declare a strike either "on" or "off," were not given consideration. To do so would have spoiled the story.

Harrison Gray Otis is pictured much nearer to life than we might expect. His cordial dislikes are shown to be responsible for the ill feeling that exists in Los Angeles. His bitterness in opposing people who disagree with him is pointed out, and generally the old gentleman is not an attractive addition to any community, even as Mr. Palmer sees him.

Los Angeles is called "Otistown" because of the way Otis has impressed his personality upon its citizenship. The power given him by his newspaper, and the use of that power to attack all who dared think contrary to his thoughts, is described in detail. And the fact that the "Times" owner is many times a millionaire as a result of his attitude is also told by Mr. Palmer. For these deductions we should feel thankful. They are true, and are thrown in as sugar to the eucalyptus oil.

The "Times" specimen of "industrial freedom" is told tersely. Here is the way the merchants were (and are) treated—not the unionists:

"And those who were against him (Otis) felt the wrath of the 'Times' in everything from his 'blacklist'—which allows no mention of an individual or concern to appear in a newspaper's columns—to cleverly-devised secret irritation and open and savage personal attack. And no other editor had the peculiar power to attack as Otis can."

For a specimen of "free Americanism" that paragraph deserves a place in a glass case.

The birth of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is shown to be part of the ambition of Otis to rule the city. Mr. Palmer says the association "is all business and few banquets. Otis has taught it strictly military principles." Then comes the statement that the General is back of any laggard with his newspaper, and infers that a merchant's desire to exercise "industrial freedom" is met by a viciousness in the display of the boycott that would more than startle any well-conducted trade union.

"It is not popular, and it is not wise, for a business man in Los Angeles to 'get in bad' with the 'M. and M.," says Mr. Palmer. He tells the truth, and illustrates the fallacy of the al-

leged doctrine that Otis prates about. Still, there is a method in his madness, two or three of them, in fact. One of them is the boost his bank accounts receive, and another is the opportunity ownership of "Otistown" gives a man who is dominated by a continual thirst for revenge on those individuals brave enough to think outside of the Otis collar.

Mr. Palmer's description of the way business and banks and other mercantile devices make employers "come through" is more than readable. It depicts the situation accurately, and would do for other cities than Los Angeles. Here is the way the situation appears to "Hampton's" representative in a single sentence: "Deserters from the open-shop cause are punished with loss of credit, of commercial caste, and the whip of the 'Times' editorials."

And this in free America!

"Age and success have not softened the General." There will be a general expression of approval that the remark is too true.

In the Otis war against those who think freely, and especially those who belong to trade unions, the expressions of Mr. Palmer are not soothing to the proprietor of "Otistown." The latter by no means confines himself to his vigorous hates. He is apt to delve into other fields with that abandon that marked his appearance in his present pastures.

For instance, Mr. Otis says: "We are against the champions of the alien banner with the strange device, 'The Initiative and Referendum.'"

Here is illustrated that horror of the right of the people to rule that causes the Otises and the Huntingtons of the southland to lay awake nights. They are unable to grasp the thought that their millions and power are not enjoyed by their fellows who long "for the right to labor freely under the old flag," to quote an Otisism.

Away with all new-fangled notions of self-government is the cry of these millionaires. They are accustomed to rule. They do not want that custom changed.

Mr. Palmer shows that Mr. Otis is a "stand patter" and a man aligned with all the interests, and one who believes in the prosperity of the rich as the surest road to prosperity for the poor. A truly encouraging belief for Mr. Otis—more so than for some of the rest of us.

The bitter attacks on E. C. Moore, superintendent of the public schools of Los Angeles, is quoted by Mr. Palmer as an example of the ruthlessness of the "Times" and its proprietor. Mr. Moore outfought his adversaries, and the people were disgusted with the tactics of the owner of "Otistown."

The boycott on E. W. Scripps' "Record" is described. This evening paper had the temerity to favor the cause of the workers. For that it had to be punished, and in the usual way. The un-American boycott was trotted out and applied with a vengeance. But the "Record" still lives, and the way of the employers will have to be shaded if they ever expect to be really successful in their warfare.

Mr. Palmer goes into detail concerning the conduct of the strike in the south. We are not going to combat his specific statements, except to cast a large-sized doubt, for the exact information is not at hand. Instead, we shall refer to the situation as it is generally known.

By what authority Mr. Palmer calls the strike lost is not apparent. Perhaps he will hardly believe that several score of brewery employees returned to work last week, under union conditions, with an agreement that represents victory. Time alone will tell the final result, and neither side can ever claim a real victory while the deplorable conditions that Mr. Palmer describes exist in the southern city.

The substance of the industrial disturbance is shown to be the difference in working hours—

eight in San Francisco and ten in Los Angeles. Not one word is said about the consignment to the waste paper basket of the courteous communication from the employees to their employers of the iron trades asking for a conference. That it is difficult for proprietors of foundries in other cities to compete with the south is admitted, in view of the variance in the hours worked.

It has evidently not occurred to the investigator to show the reasonableness of the attitude of the men, and how they are struggling to place the members of their respective crafts on an equality in this western land. The universal recognition of the eight-hour day principle is never mentioned. The endeavor to build up to a higher standard of citizenship is passed over lightly, or not referred to at all.

Felix J. Zeehandelaar, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, visited Germany recently, a reward given him for his faithful services to the "M. and M." Mr. Palmer asked him, naturally, whether he had studied the working of German old-age pensions, employers' liability, and all the safeguards against turmoil between capital and labor which the German state has made in the name of the man who toils and the man who hires him. His answer was that he had paid no attention at all to that sort of thing.

And yet Mr. Zeehandelaar represents organized employers battling to prevent organization among the employees, and one would naturally suppose that he would be intently interested in everything pertaining to the big problem that was part of his job. Even selfishness, one would think, should cause a different attitude. Yet it typifies the views and attitude of those who hire the gentleman.

Behind Mr. Palmer's investigations are some patent facts.

The inherent desire on the part of men and women to participate in some degree at least in the conditions of their employment must be recognized as natural and proper. The rich men of the south deny that desire, and spend money freely to crush any movement that would give it expression. If the naturalness of the position is generally admitted, and it is, then the use of force by the employers will have but one result—failure to accomplish its purpose, and turmoil indescribable will exist until a better course is followed.

The capture of the dollar is the one thought in the minds of the Otises and the Huntingtons. They care naught for "industrial freedom" and kindred phrases, for they violate them with impunity in dealing with their own kind, as the quotations we have used from Mr. Palmer's article fully shows. Selfishness reigns supreme in their lives. The rights of men are coined into dollars and cents.

Money is the god of the average millionaire. Certainly it is of those who refuse to talk over the conditions that shall govern their workmen, when it is known that in competitive points near-by a different schedule obtains. The wages paid for the ten hours' labor, and the failure to progress as other communities have in dealing with the labor question, are the best evidence that all is not well with Los Angeles, despite its claims as presented by those who have ulterior aims to serve.

"Do I have to exchange wedding presents in the department from which they were purchased?" "Not at all," said the floor walker. "Thank you," said the new bride. "I want to trade a china vase for a frying pan."

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. Rent, \$8. ***

LABOR CLARION

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1911.

"Don't do anything till you do it, and when you've done it, stop doing it."—William Gillette.

This issue of the "Labor Clarion" is the first in Volume X. Like human beings, papers observe their birthdays. As we step out into the "double figure" column, feeling the responsibility that comes with another notch in the record that marks the years, it is fitting that appreciation be expressed for the warm support tendered the official publication of the San Francisco Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor. Those responsible for the management of the "Labor Clarion" want it to continue as an exponent of trade unionism, free from unnecessary personalities, and with the single aim of representing the cause to the best of its ability. That a continuance of support will be our portion, is sincerely believed.

Suppose we all insisted upon the union label at every opportunity, and employed none but union men and women to do our work? Wouldn't that be what we are supposed to do, and wouldn't the merchants and Citizens' Alliance members do their utmost to supply the demand we created? Just think of the industrial turmoil that would be stopped, and the proud position we would be in when people talked about consistency.

The passage through the Assembly without a single dissenting vote of the bill to give women the eight-hour day, is a source of congratulation. That it may meet with similar success in the Senate is the wish of organized labor. Probably there will be opposition, but it is the general opinion that a substantial majority will be recorded for a measure founded upon right principles, and one that will protect the thousands of women who are obliged to enter the marts of trade. The shortening of hours will mean the physical and moral improvement of children yet unborn. California enters the progressive list with a positive move.

The California Legislature is to be asked to change the vacation period in order that it may be possible for white families to pick fruit in the orchards, should they be so inclined. If this move entailed the employment of child labor, it would deserve opposition. The plan has been tried on, at least one large ranch in the Santa Clara Valley for five years, and has proved successful. The members of the families suit themselves as to the hours they work, and when the days are hot they take a long rest in the middle of the day. The outing means a little pocket money for the participants, the restoration of health for many a puny boy or girl, and one way whereby Asiatic labor may be dispensed with by those fruit growers who are willing to practice that which we preach.

A PERSONAL WORD.

General interest has been taken in the appointment of a Labor Commissioner by Governor Johnson. In view of the letters that have come to the editor of this paper, and the applicants for positions willing to sacrifice their all for the benefit of the State, it is only fair to say that neither directly or indirectly was an application presented to the Governor for the position, nor was the editorial "we" a candidate. In some of the daily papers the assertion was made that a request had been filed and the appointment offered. Neither is true.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

In all efforts to secure an employers' liability bill that really means something, the term "contributory negligence" is the medium used by those opposed to such legislation to gain their end.

No two words, as will readily be seen, could be more vital. If the injured employee is shown to have contributed ever so little to his mishap, then it has been the custom, hoary with precedent, to throw the case out of court. In many States the law is so worded that the judge has no alternative. Care is taken to see that this is done, even though a humane judge believes it a positive injustice.

The California Legislature is considering a measure designed to give relief to wage earners and their families. Excellent progress has been made, but there is a possibility that an amendment now under the eyes of the legislators will nullify, in our opinion, the good work so far performed.

This is such an important measure to organized labor, as well as to unorganized labor, that especial care should be taken to weigh each word.

Nothing is asked that is unjust. The object is simply to afford relief to those hurt through no fault of their own, and, in case of death, to give the bereaved who are likely to be left destitute an opportunity to receive the financial assistance so necessary at such a time.

The law for years on the statute books has been a farce. It was generally understood to be a waste of time and money to try and gain redress in the courts, simply because of the way the law was worded to the entire advantage of the employers. The majority of the latter will be satisfied to see a fair measure enacted. They will not quibble over minor matters.

As is usually the case, the lawyers representing wealthy corporations are finding fault with the proposed law. While it is perfectly proper to save money, whenever that can be done legitimately, yet in this instance there should be disapproval of a saving that has to be paid for by the blood, possibly, or the injury of men who take the risks that present-day industrialism imposes.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

As was expected, those legislators who hail from the southern part of the State want the Legislature to insert an "open shop" clause in the measure that pertains to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

If there is one thing that should be avoided in the work ahead, it is compliance with the wishes of the comparatively small coterie in Los Angeles that continually prate about "industrial freedom" and deny the same to all but themselves.

There is no demand from the unorganized workers for the "open shop." It always comes from the employers. Strange, isn't it? Those men who are now enjoying the system that gives them a boy's wage for ten hours' work would be delighted to labor eight hours for a living wage. That is human nature.

As for the unionists, opposition comes from

the experience that has long shown the "open shop" hypocritical as a medium of protection.

Undoubtedly the exposition will be erected some distance from the down-town part of San Francisco. Mechanics will have to travel long distances to their employment. With the eight-hour system, and allowing one hour each way to and from work, and lunch time in the middle of the day, it is easy to figure that thirteen hours will be consumed.

If we had the Los Angeles ten-hour day—presuming the workers eat down there—it would be easy to total fifteen hours.

Proceeding with this calculation, the San Francisco eight-hour habit, after allowing eight hours for sleep, would give the breadwinner from three to four hours for recreation or to spend with his family, or in civic duties.

The southern style would leave from one to two hours.

Which is the better? Which appeals to the man of American ideals?

As for the wage schedules, a standard set by the workers means a living for them and stability for the employers.

Nothing but chaos and confusion can come from the efforts of those legislators unfortunate enough to come from the south, and this is no reflection on the south.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition should not be considered a medium to stir up industrial strife. It is a tremendous undertaking. It needs the co-operation of every man, woman and child in the community, as well as of those who shall come later. Our money has been subscribed to meet some of the cost. Our votes were a big factor in the proposition. We played fair.

Such being the case, the mechanics who will do the work necessary on the buildings, who, by their labor, will erect the palaces to house the exhibits of the world, are entitled to reasonable compensation and a workday not set by greed. And the same applies to all other vocations.

Millions of money will be spent on the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Millions will be made by contractors and business men and others who employ labor.

The mechanics and artisans will not make millions. They expect steady work for awhile, and they are fully entitled to fair conditions.

Even Los Angeles should concede that.

CLERKS WILL GET BUSY.

James P. Griffin has been selected by the District Council of Clerks No. 3, comprising the districts of California and Nevada, to represent their interests in the city of San Francisco. No better selection could have been made. Mr. Griffin brings to his work energy and common sense, two attributes that mean a very great deal in any occupation.

The plan proposed, and one that should prove feasible, is to organize those clerks outside of the shoe and grocery businesses into one local. Several of the large city stores have co-operated with Mr. Griffin, and he reports that the card of the clerks may now be found in stores where it was formerly unknown.

Experience has proved that organization means protection. The clerks are like other people, they want reasonable leisure and one day's rest in seven. This means six o'clock closing and Sunday off. The wage question does not enter into consideration. There should be no hesitancy in extending the fraternal hand of fellowship in this propaganda. It appeals to all.

When trade unionists and their friends patronize stores, they are asked to call for the union card. Clerks may easily be found who carry the emblem of affiliation with organized labor.

The shoe clerks stand together in splendid style. Both in San Francisco and Oakland their unions are in the front rank.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX. An Argument for the Eight-Hour Day.

At the northwest corner of Broadway and Reade street they are erecting a new skyscraper. The ironworkers who are putting up the steel framework give a free show every day to people on Broadway by slinging red-hot rivets.

The rivets are red hot when the slingers throw them and they can easily be followed by the eye, even though the ironworkers are working five or six stories in the air. The men who tend the furnace and heat the rivets have to keep moving lively to keep the riveters supplied with rivets. As soon as the rivet is red hot, one of the furnace tenders removes it with a pair of long-handled tongs. With a quick underhand sling he sends it flying through the air to another ironworker twenty-five or thirty-five feet away, who catches it in a small keg. Then the receiver takes the rivet out with a pair of tongs and passes it over to the ironworker, who hammers it into place with the compressed air riveter.

From constant practice the men who sling the rivets are able to throw them from any position or to any reasonable distance or height without missing. They cannot afford to miss, or the red-hot rivets might drop down on somebody's head. It requires skill to sling the rivets. The man on the receiving end must be quick, too, if he wants to catch the rivets, and he must have his nerve with him all the time, for usually he is sitting astride a steel beam perhaps 100 feet above the ground.—New York "Sun."

* * *

Wants to Hide the Real Reason.

Vigorous efforts are being made to discredit the report of the Labor Bureau on child and woman labor. The first nineteen volumes of this report are just out. Senator Bailey, representing special privilege, protests against the report as an expose of the conditions in the south which are revolting. He says that there are certain facts which were reported by agents of the Labor Bureau which had to be left out of the report in order to comply with the conditions of the Post Office Department against indecent literature. This is true, but this is not what really troubles Bailey. It is the truth about the working of small girls and boys in the cotton mills which really offends special privilege.

* * *

An Up-To-Date Creed.

The following creed, by W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, is one that might be used by every trade unionist:

"We do not believe in keeping our love and happiness sealed up until after our members are dead. We believe in filling their lives with sweetness, happiness and cheer while their ears can hear the ringing notes and their hearts can be made happier by them.

"We do not care to gather flowers for the coffins after death; but we prefer to send them now so they will brighten and cheer the homes and make the family circle more radiant with joy.

"Our motto is to assist and aid in meeting the troubles of life. We believe in anointing our members before burial, not after. The Amalgamated is not engaged in post-mortem kindness that does not cheer, or in the purchasing of flowers that cast no fragrance backward.

"We are for life now and in the present, believing that if we give man full economic development, liberty and justice in this life he will be better prepared for the future, whatever it may be."

* * *

Protects Mere Man Against Hat-Pin Evil.

Listen, you inventive persons! Here's a tip. Get your noodles to work on this: Invent a contrivance which will fit on the business end of a hat-pin; make it ornamental; make it cost

enough to be worth while; make it detachable and at the same time not too clumsy, for there is a possibility that women will be legislated against wearing those instruments stuck through their hair which serve the noble purpose of puncturing unsuspecting men in street cars and elsewhere.

Yes, girls, your long hat-pins' days are numbered.

Hooray, boys, the greatest menace of the twentieth century is about to be abolished by and through a bill introduced in the Assembly by William P. Kennedy of San Francisco.

Kennedy's bill provides that each and every hat-pin which protrudes beyond the hat shall have the business end protected by some sort of covering which shall insure safety to the general public.

No specific length is mentioned in the bill. Kennedy and all other members of the Anti-Hat-Pin Association do not care a snap how long the cussed things are, provided they are properly and securely protected.

The bill makes it a misdemeanor to wear a hat-pin not so protected, so look out, girlyies, or the big cop will get you and your hat stickers as soon as Kennedy's bill is signed by the Governor.—Sacramento "Bee."

* * *

Have No Fear.

The financial writer of one of the big New York newspapers has this to say:

"The action of the American Tobacco and Standard Oil stocks does not indicate that stockholders of either company are alarmed over the chance of a court decision ordering dissolution of the companies. Tobacco common is selling around 425 and Standard Oil around 480. Last year Tobacco sold up to 480 and Standard Oil to 670, but current quotations represent fair average price, and the decline from the high prices of last year is no greater percentage than the average decline in active stocks on the Stock Exchange.

"Very likely stockholders of both companies believe that if the companies are dissolved, stockholders will fare as well from a distribution of assets as from earnings of the companies under their present organizations. A Standard Oil stockholder was heard to remark that he hoped the company lost its case and that the officers were obliged to distribute the company's surplus."

* * *

Profit-Sharing in England.

Twenty-six years ago Sir William Hartley of England established a scheme by which all his employees received an annual share in the profits of his business. This distribution took place a few days ago, at Aintree. Sir William and Lady Hartley "received" the wage earners at the institute, where they were addressed at some length. He said that he was glad to see various forms of co-partnership being tried in different parts of the country, and he hoped to see it largely extended. "Our experience of profit-sharing," he went on, "both from my point of view, and from yours, has been satisfactory. We have now reached our twenty-sixth distribution, and several of our people in the hall tonight have received shares each year from the beginning. I earnestly appeal to every person who receives profit-sharing tonight to put his whole heart into the business."

Sir William Hartley then spoke of the state of trade in this country during the past year, which he considered to have been fairly good. He anticipated that the coming year would be better than for several previous years for the general trade of the world, and that his own business would also feel the benefit of the universal improvement.

When the distribution was made the sum shared among the employees amounted to \$23,100.

FOR INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM. By Walter Macarthur.

Arguments against the bill providing for compulsory public investigation into labor disputes:

1. It would deprive the workingman of control over the only thing he possesses as a means of earning his livelihood—his power to labor.

2. The power to labor, being a gift of Nature, cannot rightfully be made a matter of State interference or regulation.

3. The power to labor and the right to withhold labor are co-ordinates; the right to work and the right to quit work must be recognized as of equal force and necessity.

4. The right to quit work is the one thing which most clearly differentiates the freeman from the slave. The man who is forced to work when he wishes to quit is by that fact reduced to a state of slavery.

5. The right to quit work, being inherent in the individual, must also be recognized as inherent in any given number of individuals. Individual rights are effective only as they are exercised collectively and by concert.

6. While freely admitting the public interest in labor disputes, such interest cannot justify the imposition of enforced labor upon any citizen. The argument of public convenience, if carried to its logical conclusion, would lead to the virtual enslavement of certain classes of labor for the benefit of other classes. Ultimately it would lead to the enslavement of all classes of labor and the destruction of free society.

7. It is admitted by the sponsor of the proposed legislation that its enactment "would pave the way for still further legislation and constitutional amendments which would make it possible to apply State intervention to all important private as well as public labor disputes." The line of demarcation drawn at the public-service corporation or other form of public work is a purely arbitrary limitation of the "public interest." Practically all forms of labor affect the public interest. The proposed legislation, once established, would be extended so as to make its operation quite general.

8. The proposed legislation is unnecessary for the reason that voluntary conciliation is now the rule, and the strike the exception in labor disputes.

9. It is dangerous for the reason that it would create discontent and distrust on the part of the workmen toward the State, and if enforced would lead to revolt inspired by a feeling of injustice. Further, it would shoulder upon the State responsibility for industrial and economic conditions over which it has little or no control.

10. It is impractical for the reason that its provisions cannot be enforced without interminable litigation, if at all. The system would break down of its own weight, and thus bring the State into contempt and ridicule.

11. Finally, even supposing the proposed legislation to be practical, we are unalterably opposed to it upon the single and all-sufficient ground that it would invade personal liberty of the citizen and is therefore subversive of the first principle of free society. The rights of the individual citizen to dispose of his labor power, either by giving or withholding it, without let or hindrance upon any ground or for any period, must be maintained as the prime essential of human justice and social progress.

"As the sun does not wait for prayers and incantations to be prevailed on to rise, but immediately shines forth and is received with universal salutation, so neither do you wait for applause and shouts and praises, in order to do good; but be a voluntary benefactor and you will be beloved like the sun."—Epictetus.

"Ingenious lawyers build up huge rights out of a multitude of wrongs."—Woodrow Wilson.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 10, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Rosenthal.

Roll Call of Officers—President Kelly absent; Delegate McCabe appointed vice-president pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Waitresses—Louise LaRue, vice Gladys Nevins. Waiters—J. J. O'Brien, vice J. P. Hale. Street Railway Employees—R. Cornelius, I. P. Elgin. Postal Clerks—J. Raymond, Jas. P. Whitney, John D. Dunnigan. Pie Bakers—R. B. Cook, vice N. Weis. Milk Wagon Drivers—James Dickson, vice Wm. F. Wahn. Retail Grocery Clerks—Carl Dose, as additional delegate. Delegates seated.

Credentials for Wm. Wilson, vice L. Spinas, were protested by L. Spinas, and in accordance with Constitution were referred to the organizing committee. Credentials from Web Pressmen No. 4, and Elevator Conductors' and Starters' Unions, were sent back to the separate organizations because they stated that the delegates were appointed instead of elected.

Communications—Filed—From the A. F. of L., acknowledgment of list of newly-elected officers. From John P. Frey, editor of "Molders' Journal," congratulation on Congressional action on World's Fair. From Montana Federation of Labor, calling attention to character of local organizer of Loyal Order of Moose. From John I. Nolan, stating that Woman's Eight-Hour Bill had passed the Assembly. From Sign and Pictorial Painters' Union, stating that Moise, Klinkner & Co., makers of rubber stamps, signs, etc., were unfair to Building Trades Council. From San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, notification that they had indorsed the Woman's Eight-Hour Bill. From Hackmen's Union, notification of change of headquarters and meeting place.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From John I. Nolan, legislative agent, proposed bill relative to the licensing of engineers. From S. M. O'Sullivan, protesting against the bill entitled the Industrial Disputes Investigating Act. From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, asking information of action upon certain bills. From Legislative Agent Nolan, copy of the proposed Industrial Disputes Investigating Act, and from Delegate Scharrenberg, resolutions opposing the enactment of this legislation. From San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, requesting for approval of Assembly Bill No. 821, providing for the dissemination of knowledge as the best means of preventing tuberculosis, etc.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bay District Council of Carpenters, complaint against Electrical Workers No. 151, on jurisdictional dispute.

Communication was received from the District Council of Painters, calling attention to the employment of a non-union man at Klopstock's Furniture Co. Moved to refer this complaint to the business agent of Upholsterers, to act in conjunction with secretary and report back next meeting.

Communication was received from International Boiler Makers, requesting indorsement of H. S. Jeffreys of Richmond, Va., and J. A. Franklin for chief and assistant chief inspector in the proposed new Boiler Inspection Bureau. Moved to concur; carried.

A request was received from the A. F. of L., and from the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union, requesting assistance in resisting an attempt to install machines in Bureau of Engraving at Washington, to take the place

of the hand press in printing paper money. The secretary was instructed to comply with request.

A communication and resolution were received from the local convention committee of the International Typographical Union, which resolution indorsed a proposed souvenir program to be issued, and requested the unions to co-operate. On motion the resolutions were unanimously indorsed and the request concurred in.

Communication was received from Assemblyman Hamilton, requesting approval of Assembly Bill No. 823, providing for the use of convicts on public highways, etc. Moved that this Council oppose and condemn Assembly Bill No. 823; carried. An amendment to refer this to the law and legislative committee was defeated by a vote of 40 in favor, 88 against.

A communication was received from the Building Trades Council calling attention to action taken by that body on Assembly Bill No. 888, providing for the employment of convicts in the manufacture of articles to be used by State institutions, and for political sub-divisions, etc., and further notifying this Council that the Building Trades Council had disapproved of same. Moved to rescind action previously taken on Assembly Bill No. 888. Carried; 67 in favor, 40 against.

Moved to appoint a committee of three to proceed to Sacramento to protest the passage of this measure; carried. The chair appointed delegates White, Kean and McConaughy. The previous question was called for and put on the above motion to rescind.

The chair announced the appointment of Delegates Kean, Casey and the secretary as a committee to memorialize Congress against broadening the provisions of the treaty with Japan.

Reports of Unions—Brewery Workers—Two Los Angeles agencies signed up.

Executive Committee—The committee reported having organized by election of John O'Connell, chairman; Patrick O'Brien, sergeant-at-arms; Bro. Gallagher, secretary. Reported having adopted all old rules with new provision that a written reason was necessary in future for excuses. Reported progress on Moving Picture Machine Operators' boycott on Hippodrome Theatre. On the complaint against Cooks' No. 44, and complaint against Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278; also on the matter of appointment of a member of organized labor on the executive committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported having organized by electing M. J. Roche, chairman; Theo. Johnson, secretary. Requested further time and consideration of proposed Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 13, providing that women shall not be employed in places where liquor is sold, etc.; the request of the committee was concurred in. At this time Bro. John I. Nolan submitted a lengthy report on the status of all labor legislation.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Hall Association—Requested appointment of committee of ten with credentials and power to visit affiliated unions to solicit funds to purchase site for future Labor Temple. Moved to concur in request and appoint committee; carried. The chair appointed the following to solicit funds for Labor Temple: Geo. W. Bell, Leo Michelson, J. J. Fields, Will J. French, Wm. P. McCabe, Michael Casey, A. J. Gallagher, Harry Gildea, John Kean, and M. E. Decker.

New Business—Moved to levy a boycott on Cerciat's Laundry, 1045 McAllister street; motion carried.

Receipts—Granite Cutters, \$4; Garment Workers, \$10; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Web Pressmen, \$6; Photo-Engravers, \$4; Waiters, \$20; Team-

sters No. 85, \$20; Cooks, \$12; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Housesmiths, \$14; Carpenters No. 483, \$16; Pavers, \$2; Box Makers, \$4; Laundry Workers, \$20; Janitors, \$4; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$12; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Gas Workers, \$10; Moving Picture Machine Operators, \$4; Bookbinders, \$6; Cement Workers, \$14; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Bill Posters, \$2; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$8; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Sailors, \$20. Total, \$270.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$9; telegram and messenger fees, \$4; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; John I. Nolan, \$42;

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M. Friedman & Co., \$2.35; Home Telephone Co., \$5.90; Brown & Power Co., \$4.90; "Chronicle," 75 cents; "Call," 75 cents. Total, \$147.65.

Adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

AGAINST COMPULSORY INVESTIGATION.

The San Francisco Labor Council is considering the following resolutions defending the right of workers in certain industries to cease laboring while awaiting the decision of conciliation boards, and strongly opposing Senate Bill 918, regarding compulsory arbitration (submitted by Paul Scharrenberg):

Whereas, Senate Bill No. 918, introduced in the Legislature of California in February, 1911, seeks to take from the workers in certain industries their right to cease labor pending the decision of a conciliation board, and to punish those who quit their employment by the imposition of a fine; therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, February 10, 1911, that the proposed measure is inimical to the interests of labor in that it seeks to deprive the workers of their final resort in compelling fair and respectful treatment, namely, the right of quitting work, and destroys the right of personal liberty inhering in every citizen; further

Resolved, That the premises upon which the proposed legislation is based—superiority of public interest to that of the workers employed by public-service corporations and efficacy of public opinion in settling disputes—would, if admitted to be true, justify enforced labor on the part of all persons employed by public-service corporations, and constitute public convenience, rather than justice to the workers, the primary consideration in the settlement of disputes; further

Resolved, That the contrary of these premises is true; that the condition under which labor shall be performed is and must continue to be the chief consideration in the settlement of labor disputes; that the public interest cannot justify the imposition of enforced labor upon a single worker, and that the "efficacy of public opinion" would, under the proposed law, become merely a means of compelling the resumption of labor with little or no regard for the justice of the settlement; further

Resolved, That the enactment of the proposed legislation would establish a precedent for the extension of the policy therein defined, both in the matter of the industries embraced and the conditions imposed upon the workers, upon the obvious ground that there is no limit to the number and character of industries in which the public interest is involved, and that, if it shall be declared lawful to deny the right to cease work for a given period under a given penalty, it will be equally lawful to deny that right for a longer period under heavier penalty; further

Resolved, That, for the reasons herein stated, we are emphatically opposed to the proposed legislation as dangerous, unnecessary and impractical, and, while favoring the settlement of disputes by conciliation rather than by strikes, we insist upon the maintenance of the right to quit work without let or hindrance in any quarter or of any kind as absolutely essential to the preservation of personal liberty and free society; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to each central labor body in the State, with a request for their indorsement and the communication of such action to their respective representatives in the Legislature; further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be submitted to the press of San Francisco.

Thrust and Parry

"True, the outlook in many respects is unsatisfactory. With an increase of wages all along the line, with the right to increase our rates suspended by law and further regulation and hostile legislation threatened, and with investors still timid and making high rates for money required by railroad companies, it may seem a time for curtailment rather than increased expenditure by railroad managers. But we believe these unfavorable conditions are temporary. The growth and development of the country—at least that portion of it served by our lines—is bound to continue. Nothing can stop it long. We are sure it needs our railroads and all these facilities we are going to provide."—President Lovett of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

"When consideration is given to the figures of the Southern Pacific's last annual report showing such enormous net earnings, it is difficult to understand how Mr. Lovett arrived at his conclusions concerning hard times for railroads. The Southern Pacific surplus above cost of operation and payment of fixed charges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, was \$37,240,927, of which \$17,238,346 was paid out in dividends. The treasury balance of \$20,002,580 was partly used to pay off the principal of \$15,000,000 of the San Francisco first mortgage terminal bonds. With such earnings the Southern Pacific can well afford to double track the Central Pacific. Moreover, we do not understand that the material increase of rates imposed by the Southern Pacific shortly before the enactment of the present law for railroad regulation has been suspended."—San Francisco "Call."

"United States District Judge George Donworth last Saturday in Seattle, Wash., adjudged E. D. Kirk, head of the Kirk Detective Agency, and W. J. Webb, an employee of Kirk, guilty of contempt of court in attempting to influence jurors called to try Clarence D. Hillman, the millionaire real estate dealer accused of using the mails to defraud and fixed prison sentences. Kirk and Webb were ordered committed to the county jail until Monday, when Kirk will be sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Federal penitentiary on McNeil's Island and Webb to four months in the County Jail. Kirk came here a year ago from Kansas City, where he seems to have been prominent, for on the witness stand he offered testimonials from bankers and large employers of labor."—Associated Press story in the newspapers.

The truth usually comes out. Mr. Kirk presented testimonials from "large employers of labor" in behalf of his detective agency. This more than probably means that the gentleman was engaged in recruiting the ignoble strike breaker or in keeping the employers informed of all that transpired in union circles, by means of the detestable spy system now commonly used. The mere fact that he possesses these "testimonials," added to the conviction of tampering with jurors in behalf of a millionaire charged with crime, leads one to think that the judge did well.

"Charges that 'dead men' were being carried on the payrolls of the United States Steel Corporation, and the arrest of Charles Bloomfield, John Cladwell and Walter Thomas, timekeepers, are being investigated by the Superior Court Grand Jury of Hammond, Ind. The amount of the alleged peculations, it is said, will probably exceed \$10,000. According to an undertaker, Rade Zegaric was dead and buried many months before his name was stricken from the payroll of the corporation."—Press dispatch.

The Steel Trust is so fond of paying wages to its employees that it doesn't like to discontinue the habit even when death decimates the ranks.

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Notes in Union Life

Death has claimed Achille Cheron of the cooks, Owen Jones of the journeymen shipwrights, Charles O. Ruppel of the butchers, and John H. T. Smith of the painters.

George W. Bell addressed the gas workers of Sacramento last Monday night. He stated that work is good in his line, and that the San Francisco company will expend a large sum of money enlarging its business.

Two hundred iron molders, blacksmiths and machinists employed at the Bakersfield Iron Works struck work for the eight-hour day last Tuesday. The employers said they were unable to concede the demand. Citizens are endeavoring to effect a settlement.

Herb Callinan of the stereotypers has accepted the foremanship of the Salt Lake "Herald-Republican." He held responsible positions for years in the stereotyping departments of San Francisco papers, and he has the best wishes of the craft in his new field.

James P. Gormley is now president of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council. Frank Cooke keeps in the harness as secretary of the central body, and he is also chairman of the building committee of the Labor Temple Association. The trade unionists of the capital city expect to occupy their new home on March 1st. The halls have nearly all been engaged for each night in the week, and two of the five stores have been leased to permanent tenants.

The three locals of boiler makers are discussing the advisability of consolidating into one union.

A well-printed and useful wallet has been issued by the Label Section. It shows various union labels, and has a pouch suitable for carrying papers in one's pocket.

Steps have been taken to appear before the unions with definite plans for the construction of a Labor Temple in San Francisco. A committee was appointed last Friday night at the meeting of the central body, whose work for some weeks to come will be to consult with affiliated unions and their officers. The chance to invest is gilt-edged, and not only is the proposition a sure money-maker, but it is as necessary to have a home in our union life as it is in the domestic sphere.

The iron trades men want to organize the workers in the Pullman shops across the bay at Richmond. Their wages are lower than the rates paid on this side of the bay, and it would be an excellent idea to have them uniform.

Max E. Licht and J. B. Dale organized a good union among the clerks of Stockton a couple of weeks ago.

The Vallejo Trades and Labor Council is on record in favor of applying the recall to the judiciary as well as to all other elective officers. Judges are human beings, subject to the same influences and prejudices as the rest of mankind, and there is no good reason why they should be considered as occupying an imaginary higher plane.

While the Senate committee considering the bill providing compulsory investigation into industrial disputes has decided to report it out favorably, yet it is believed it will not become law. A strong labor delegation opposed the measure at Wednesday night's session.

A committee has been appointed to plan for the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific on Monday, March 6th.

The Cassidy bill designed to prohibit the importation into the State of strike breakers during a strike was killed on final passage in the Colorado Senate last week by a vote of seventeen ayes to sixteen nays. The bill required a majority of the total vote of the Senate to pass, or eighteen votes.

THE LOS ANGELES STRIKE.

The following notes are taken from the minutes of the last meeting of the General Campaign Strike Committee:

The report of Brother George Gunrey of receipts and disbursements from June 15th to December 24th, inclusive, showing the amount received from the secretary of the committee to be \$142,895; from various molders' local unions throughout the country, \$979.98; from boiler makers' unions, \$1677.75; from pattern makers' unions, \$343.50; from blacksmiths' locals, \$687.95; from machinists' locals, \$4167.35, and from other various sources, \$9030.36; and showing expenses for the thirteen pay rolls, for attorneys' fees, grocery store, organizing and miscellaneous expenses to be \$144,882; showing the amount returned from pay rolls, \$4572.15; and showing recapitulation total amount received, \$159,781.89. Total expenditures, \$158,655.78; showing a balance of \$1126.11, was read and ordered filed. N. B.—The above does not include the amounts paid in by international unions directly to local members, or does not take in the amount expended on brewery workers' strike. The secretary requested the opinion of the committee relative to preparing his financial statement of all money received and disbursed from the time of commencement of the assessment to February 1st. On motion he was advised to await further instructions.

The report of Brother Gunrey was received for the week ending February 14th, showing \$6908.95 received and \$4723.80 paid out. The committee was advised by communication that by a resolution passed at the meeting of the Los Angeles strike committee, all requests for payments to individual members leaving for San Francisco would be discontinued and the secretary of the General Campaign Strike Committee was instructed not to approve requests of this kind unless they had been indorsed.

A request was received from the strike committee in Los Angeles to the effect that Secretary Morrison be requested to forward a proportionate part of the amount of funds collected through the A. F. of L. to the Los Angeles fund. On motion, it was decided that the request be filed, as this committee had no power to regulate matters which were under the direction of the A. F. of L.

A report was received from Attorney George Appell notifying the committee of the decision in the Charles F. Grow case; the defendant being unjustly accused of assault to murder. He reported that the jury, after being out twenty hours, brought in a verdict of simple assault. He asked the advice of the committee on the question of appealing the Stevens' case to the Supreme Court, and, on motion, the secretary was instructed to advise Attorney Appell to appeal the case. He reported further that the articles of incorporation from the grocery store had been forwarded to the Secretary of State, and that in a few days the charter would be received. He suggested that since some further arrests of pickets were now being made in Los Angeles under the anti-picketing ordinance, that the committee make some arrangements as to the defense of these cases. On this matter it was decided that the secretary and president be instructed to make such disposal of it as in their judgment might meet the requirements.

"First and last let us not be afraid of folk who call names. Let us see to it only that we believe something valiantly enough to live it out, undeterred by criticism or by ridicule."—Mary Stanhope.

Maiden Aunt: "And what's brought you up to town, my boy?" Nephew: "Well, aunt, I've come to San Francisco to see all the sights, so I thought I'd call and see you first."

ORPHEUM.

The bill for next week at the Orpheum certainly reaches the topnotch of vaudeville. Homer Lind's production of a condensed version of Offenbach's grand opera "The Tales of Hoffman," in which Miss Helena Frederick will star, is a most important departure in the realm of vaudeville. "Just Landed," a very clever Irish skit, will introduce the gifted comic opera artists, Walter Lawrence and Lillian Fitzgerald. Welch, Mealy and Montrose will present a farcical skit called "Play Ball." Boudini Brothers, who have been styled "The Wizards of the Accordion" by musical critics, will be heard in favorite selections. Next week will be the last of Mignonette Kokin, Redford and Winchester, and Galetti's Simian Circus. It will also conclude the engagement of the beautiful English actress, Miss Fannie Ward, in her comedy "An Unlucky Star."

A little boy was entertaining the minister the other day until his mother could complete her toilet. The minister to make congenial conversation inquired: "Have you a dog?" "Yes, sir, a dachshund," responded the lad. "Where is he?" questioned the dominie, knowing the way to a boy's heart. "Father sends him away for the winter. He says it takes him so long to go in and out the door he cools the whole house off."



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"Hampton's Magazine" has paralyzed the influence of the monthly magazines of this country by eating this crow humbly handed to the Standard Oil Company: "We beg to state that we are convinced that Mr. Moffett was in error in his statements with reference to your company. We greatly regret that this error should have been made. It is the desire of 'Hampton's Magazine' to be accurate and fair in all things. In our March number we will publish this letter and the foregoing letter of Moffett." Of course, it was the manly thing to do—when the editor found he was up against a \$350,000 damage suit. The magazines have overplayed the game and from now on the public will be "from Missouri" after reading a magazine. It is unlikely that "Hampton's Magazine" will "regret" any of Frederick Palmer's statements about industrial affairs in San Francisco and Los Angeles, for there is no chance of facing a healthy libel suit.

In Belgium they place a premium on marriage by allowing a married man two votes at an election, as against the single man's one. In Madagascar one must be a father or pay for the default. If a man is unmarried or childless at the age of twenty-five he must contribute annually \$3.75 to the support of the state, and each woman who has remained single or is childless at twenty-four is taxed \$1.80 a year.

Electrotypers in Minneapolis, to the number of twenty-nine, went out on strike last week and four electrotyping shops are crippled. The strikers ask for a uniform working time of fifty-four hours a week and an eight-hour day at the end of three years. There appears to be no issue on the present wages received, simply recognition of the union.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking at Port Washington, L. I., said he felt confident the United States Supreme Court decision would acquit John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and himself of contempt of court.

At a Denver women's meeting, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker responded to a toast condemning the "Ladies' Home Journal" for its attack on woman's suffrage and Colorado women, and the request that women drop that journal from their list of magazines was loudly cheered. Another excellent reason for refusing to purchase either the "Saturday Evening Post" or the "Ladies' Home Journal," or any other publication of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, is the fact that non-union printers are employed by that concern.

The vote for president at the carpenters' election was as follows: William D. Huber, Indianapolis, 20,466; William G. Schardt, Chicago, 20,315. For close work, that is about the head of the class.

At a conference of the Labor party of Great Britain at London on February 1st, a resolution denouncing militarism and war, declaring for arbitration of all international disputes and urging the workers of Great Britain to take organized action with their co-workers in Germany and other lands to attain these ends was carried unanimously; but a resolution offered by Keir Hardie providing for the summoning of an international labor congress if war between England and Germany threatened, in which event the workers would pledge themselves to suspend all productive work on the day war was declared and not resume until the war ended, was defeated by a majority of only six votes.

Watch the moves of the "open shoppers." They never sleep. While they pretend to be very much interested in the unorganized, yet it is strange that they always benefit financially by the lower wages and the longer hours.

FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

George E. Kendall will speak for the Socialists next Sunday evening, February 19th, in Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets. His subject will be "Society and the Individual."

Woman's Day will be observed throughout the United States on the last Sunday in February, and women are cordially invited to attend a meeting for the discussion of "Woman and the Ballot," to be held under the auspices of the woman's committee of the Socialist party in San Francisco, at Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue, near Octavia street, Sunday afternoon, February 26th, promptly at 2 o'clock.

Different phases of the question will be presented by the following champions of woman's progress: Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Mrs. Ellen Carlisle, Mrs. Jennie Arnott, Miss Maude Younger, Mrs. J. W. Orr, George E. Kendall, J. Stitt Wilson.

Musical numbers will be contributed by Miss Kathe Lowinsky, Mrs. Lillian Capp, Miss Valance Arnott and others.

Since last year's epoch-making national celebration, the State of Washington has given the full ballot to women; in California, three political parties have declared for suffrage, and great "things are doing" throughout America, Europe and Merrie England.

"The American people," began the new United States Senator, but the presiding officer rapped him to order. "The Senator will confine himself to matters of interest to this body." The Senate then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the anticipated size of dividends from their holdings for the coming year.

She: "Fancy, I dreamt quite plainly of mamma last night!" He (grunting): "That isn't called dreaming—that's called nightmare!"

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HELENA FREDERICK and Company in Randolph Hartley's Adaptation of "THE TALES OF HOFFMAN"; LAWRENCE and FITZGERALD, presenting the Irish Musical Comedy "Just Landed"; WELCH, MEALY and MONTROSE in the big scream "Play Ball"; BOUDINE BROTHERS, Wizards of the Accordion; MIGNONETTE KOKIN; REDFORD and WINCHESTER; GALETTI'S SIMIAN CIRCUS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—MISS FANNIE WARD and her Company in "An Unlucky Star."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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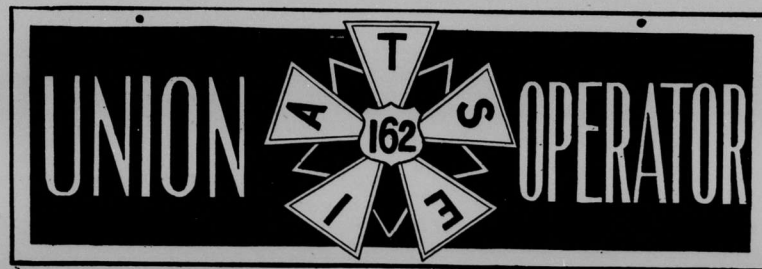
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MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS' UNION

VALUE OF LIFE.

By Edwin R. Wright,

President Illinois State Federation of Labor.

The average man values his life at considerably more than the riches of a city, and resents the commercial standards fixed by liability companies. Yet when we consider the average worker, and attempt to interest him in the abstract valuation of his existence as a productive unit of society, we are appalled by his ignorance and indifference.

We find the official figures of Illinois proving the commercial valuation of the adult worker to average about \$500, and we wonder why society does not rebel against the injustice.

Half a century ago the black slave of the south, with the rudiments of a trade, was valued at many times the highly skilled free workman of today. The skilled worker of thirty-two years (the average age when accidents take place), may be expected to live and earn wages for twenty years. Compute his wages at \$3 per day, and, if he has fairly steady work, he would earn in his working life, at least \$15,000. This is his productive value to society.

Should commercialism wish to permanently remove him from the competitive field, then he should be reimbursed accordingly to his value, and where such transactions take place in the orderly manner of business, something more, in the nature of a bonus, is added for "good will." Yet we find the reverse to be true when the artisan is removed as a competitor, and the official valuation shrinks to mere pittance.

Why is a dead carpenter worth only \$348? The painter, the bricklayer and others of the skilled building crafts are grouped under the same valuation. Why is the mine worker, after he loses his life in building up the commercial pre-eminence of the State, worth only \$155.59? The teamster is worth much less than the horse he drives, and the building laborer less than the bed of mortar he mixes.

Not only is this true, and a part of the official records of the State, but we handicap the widow to an almost incredible extent in her efforts to care for herself and little ones. The official commission found her average earnings to be \$3.39 a week, when the widow is able to find work at all. With the help of her children (if she has any) the amount grows to \$6.88 a week.

Is it any wonder that more than 12,000 families, many of them suffering the effects of industrial accident, were assisted by the county agent of Cook County in one year?

If the worker is only injured, is he shown a large measure of consideration? Out of 886 cases, considered by the commission, the employer kindly placed 328 men back to work. The others had not returned at the time the figures were gathered. God watches the fall of the sparrow, and yet we call ourselves a Christian nation.

It is not the old and worn-out workman who is injured, it is the young fellow, ambitious and full of ginger. The average age at the time of accident was found to be thirty-one years and ten months. Out of 1000 cases, 568 were married, 390 were single, nine were widowers and thirty-three did not report. Thirty-one nationalities appear to make up the working population of the State, and of the 1000 mentioned, only 163 were classified as Americans.

Just to vary the monotony of the statistics, we note that a thousand workers are committed to the insane asylum of Chicago every year, probably from the same reason—monotony of their work.

The official figures of Germany show that 193,000 workers are incapacitated through industrial accident each year. Many of these accidents are comparatively slight ones, yet they are found worthy of record. The United States, with a larger population, looser laws, heedless administration, and almost universal procrastination of

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Can be Made by Men Who Take Advantage of This Offer.

To be able to secure **reputable, stylish, high-grade and high-priced suits rain-coats or overcoats for \$11.75** is a chance that does not come more than once or twice a year, here or at any other reliable firm. : : : : : : : : :

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY**SOFT AND STIFF HATS****Made in San Francisco by Skilled UNION LABOR****SPECIAL, \$2.50****S. N. WOOD & CO.****The Satisfactory Union Store.****Cor. Market and 4th Streets**

remedied legislation, suffers far heavier than does Germany. Loss by fire, in this country, is estimated at a million dollars a day. Loss by accident, even at the absurd figures quoted above, exceeds that amount.

When President Taft was on his campaign tour in the west, before he had been elected President, he stopped at the home of an old friend. It was a small house, not well built, and as he walked about in his room the unsubstantial little house fairly shook with his tread. When he got into bed that receptacle, unused to so much weight, gave way, precipitating Mr. Taft to the floor. His friend hurried to his door. "What's the matter, Bill?" "Oh, I'm all right, I guess," Mr. Taft called out to his friend good-naturedly; "but say, Joe, if you don't find me here in the morning look in the cellar."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Cerciat's Laundry, 1045 McAllister.
Ferry Stables, 67 Clay and 925 Front.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Anselmo Dairy, 659 Francisco.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A. H. McQuilkin, editor of the "Inland Printer" of Chicago, was married to Miss Carmen Hood on January 26th at La Grange, Illinois. This news comes as a surprise to the groom's many friends out west. As the guiding spirit of the leading trade publication in the "art preservative," Mr. McQuilkin is known wherever type is used and presses run. A couple of years ago he visited San Francisco, as well as the cities north and south. We extend, in behalf of a wide acquaintanceship, hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. McQuilkin.

The referendum vote last Wednesday on the proposed agreement to provide joint ownership of the Allied Printing Trades Council label resulted in 506 members exercising the franchise—347 in favor, 159 against.

John Plant, a veteran printer of the Pacific Coast and for the last six years employed in the proof room of the Sacramento "Union," was suddenly stricken last Sunday with heart failure, and died before medical assistance could be summoned. Mr. Plant was born in England fifty-nine years ago. He came to this country when a boy, and worked in Nevada and California during the bonanza days. Formerly he was employed in the State Printing Office.

Section 13 of the International Typographical Union general laws provides for the compilation of statistics by local unions, giving the number of union and non-union men and women and apprentices in each subordinate jurisdiction. Section 28 provides that lists of publications shall be prepared and forwarded to the International Secretary. Secretary-Treasurer L. Michelson, in order to comply with the provisions of the laws quoted, has prepared blanks and sent them to chairmen of chapels. Prompt compliance with the request to supply the information is urged. The blanks should be returned to headquarters. In offices where there is no regular chapel, the member of the union addressed is asked to give the data. It is an easy matter to put off until "tomorrow" such requests. Remember "today."

Robert Bandlow of Cleveland, Ohio, died on January 30th. He was born in Germany in 1852. Two years later he arrived in Cleveland. As a trade unionist and Socialist leader, Mr. Bandlow became a well-known figure outside of his home city. He had served as a delegate to conventions of the A. F. of L. and the I. T. U., and was for years manager of the "Citizen," one of Cleveland's labor papers.

The Allen Haynes Publishing Company of Spokane is in trouble. Last Monday, F. B. Gregg, proprietor of the Quick Print Company, and a creditor of the company, applied for a receiver and the sale of the properties. This is to be regretted, for the "Daily and Sunday Inland Herald" is a live publication, and one that has given substantial evidence of friendliness to the union printers of Washington.

The Los Angeles "Citizen" says: "George Stine, special representative of the International Typographical Union, has arrived in town, and will take charge of the field heretofore covered by Organizer McLernon, who resigned a few months ago to join the editorial staff of the 'Examiner.' Mr. Stine comes from New York, where he is highly indorsed as an organizer who delivers the goods. He will devote his energies to the allied printing trades, and will at all times lend a helping hand where his services are needed."

Another interesting item from the "Citizen" is the following: "Arthur Hay, accompanied by Mrs. Hay, passed through Los Angeles during the past week en route to San Francisco. Mr. Hay has been engaged in the east in the interest of financing the local strike situation and has been very successful. He contemplates engaging in newspaper work in the future."

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.
 Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Amalgamated Carpenters No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.
 Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
 Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
 Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
 Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
 Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.
 Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.
 Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.
 Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.
 Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.
 Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
 Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
 Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.
 Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
 Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
 Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.
 Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
 Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
 Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
 Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
 Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
 Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
 Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
 Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
 Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 395 Franklin. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
 Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 2464 California.
 Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
 Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.
 Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.
 Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
 Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.
 Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
 Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
 Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.
 Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.
 Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
 Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.
 Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.
 Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
 Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
 Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.
 Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
 Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
 Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
 Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
 Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.
 Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.
 Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
 Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.
 Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
 Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
 Pipe Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.
 Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.
 Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
 Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
 Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
 Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
 Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.
 Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.
 Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.
 Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.
 Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.
 Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
 Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.
 Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
 Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
 Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.
 Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
 Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
 Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.
 Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.
 Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.
 United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
 Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.
 Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.
 Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.
 Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.
 Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
 Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

The babies of America are finding more friends every minute—and friends that really get out and do something, not merely giggle and gurgle: "Isn't he cute?" Mrs. J. Borden Harriman is a leader of the New York milk committee women who plan to extend the pure milk supply until the metropolis has sixty depots where wholesome baby food may be obtained by the poor.

Germany has an intelligent and practical method of dealing with men who ill treat their wives. Instead of sending them to jail for a continuous period, as is done in this country, and thus depriving the family of the man's wages for that time, the German offender is arrested on Saturday afternoon as he leaves his work and held in prison until time for work on Monday morning. This plan is followed until he has served the number of days of his sentence. During the period in which the German offender spends the week-ends away from his home, his earnings are handed over to his wife.

Miss Dorothy Tate left Seattle early this month to go as far into the wilds of the Arctic as man has ever gone. She will work with Bishop Rowe, whose diocese extends as far as men live with souls and bodies to be nourished. "I think I shall be able to go as far north as the bishop goes," said Miss Tate just before the steamer sailed. "I've climbed on Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world, and been all over the Himalayas in India. I guess I can stand it all right." Miss Tate is under a five-year contract as a nurse and missionary.

Perhaps the most drastic marriage bill ever presented to any Legislature has been drawn for presentation to the Colorado Assembly. It has the united support of the three women members of the Legislature—Mrs. Agnes L. Riddle, Mrs. Louise Kerwin and Mrs. Louise Jones. The bill provides for physical examination, and requires a clean bill of health before entering the marriage state. It denies the right of marriage to persons afflicted with tuberculosis or other constitutional communicable diseases. Confirmed drunkards and those who are users of drugs are also barred, as well as those engaged in infamous callings. License clerks who issue certificates and ministers and others who perform the marriage ceremony contrary to the provisions of the measure are subject to heavy fines. Procuring of licenses by false statements shall be deemed perjury and punishable accordingly. The bill also prohibits the union of whites and Mongolians.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, February 14th, President Albert A. Greenbaum, presiding.

Applications of Marius L. Lytjen, A. Vannucci and A. W. Brampton were laid over one week.

Transfer cards were deposited by Charles May, pianist, Local No. 367; P. Santocimma, cornist, Local No. 20.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: J. F. Dunning, A. F. Johannesen, H. Lowenstein, M. M. I. Myers, R. J. Whitney, J. Kunu, J. P. Juchem and J. C. Driscoll.

Permission was granted members to play with amateur orchestra at the French Church, on February 20th, at regular rates, also members to play with non-member lady pianist for children's entertainment on February 22d.

A price of \$2.50 per man, regular leader, was made for breakfast, not to exceed half-hour playing.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on Thursday, February 9th, a large number being present. Monthly reports of officers were received and filed. The picnic committee handed in its final report, showing a profit of \$40.40 on last season's picnic. The matter of adoption of new regulation cap was laid over until next meeting, the committee asking more time before submitting recommendation. The salary of the Oakland business agent was raised to \$50 per month. Supervisor John O. Walsh addressed the meeting on the union label and the Los Angeles situation. He made a splendid talk, and was well received.

Cass Freeborn, Local No. 310, musical director with Havana Company, is reported playing at the Savoy.

Mr. Harry J. Benson and Miss M. Nelson were

married on Sunday, February 5th. Only relatives and a few intimate friends of the contracting parties were present. Mr. Benson is a very talented young man, and at present engaged as cellist with Tait's Cafe orchestra, while the bride is a most charming and accomplished young lady. The happy couple have taken up their residence at 105 Belvedere street.

Strike assessments, amounting to \$2 for January and February, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary. Members are requested to pay same as promptly as possible.

A NOTABLE MAGAZINE.

Among the leading periodicals that stand for basic reforms in harmony with the ideals of democratic government, the "Twentieth Century Magazine" has taken a pre-eminent place. In its February issue, for example, there are at least four notable papers, besides Mr. Flower's editorials, that deal in a large way with fundamental principles and great living issues of the hour.

"The Religion of Henry George," by Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, opens a series of twelve papers which are to present the single tax philosophy from ethical, economic and political view-points, in a popular and pleasing manner.

"The Transformation of the Imperial Valley" is a magnificently illustrated and luminous paper in a series dealing with the great reclamation work being carried on by the United States Government, which is making the deserts gardens of wonderful fertility.

"Our Postal Deficit," by James W. Babcock. "Origins of Religious Liberty in America," is another very fundamental and timely discussion.

The "Twentieth Century Magazine" is also the only great original review in the English-speaking world that monthly publishes a digest of the news of fundamental democratic movements throughout the world.

FIGHTERS WILL DISCUSS RESULTS.

Simultaneously with the announcement of its next annual meeting in Denver, June 20th and 21st, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis presents statistics in a bulletin which shows the results of the crusade against consumption in the United States for the last ten years.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Association in Denver will be held just before the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in Los Angeles. The tuberculosis workers' convention will be divided into three sections under the direction of Dr. William H. Welch of Baltimore, president. Dr. William Charles White, of Pittsburg, will be chairman of the Advisory Council of the association, which will meet at the same time. The three sections are, the Sociological, with Alexander M. Wilson of Philadelphia as chairman; the Clinical, with Dr. Charles L. Greene of St. Paul as chairman; and the Pathological, with Dr. William Ophuls of San Francisco as chairman. The report of the executive secretary, Dr. Livingston Ferrand, will be incorporated in a statement of the results of the crusade against tuberculosis in the United States for the last ten years, which will be transmitted to the International Congress on Tuberculosis in Rome, next September.

Dr. Ferrand's report will show that ten years ago there was only one organization in the United States for the education of the public about tuberculosis, the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. By September, 1911, the National Association says there will be over 500 such bodies. Ten years ago there were but five special dispensaries or clinics for the examination and instruction of needy tuberculosis patients, three of these being in New York City, one in Boston, and one in Providence. By September 1911, the United States report will be able to list nearly 400 such institutions. In 1900 there were less than 100 hospitals, wards, and pavilions where tuberculosis patients could be treated, with not more than 6500 beds all told. The National Association hopes to report by September at least 450 hospitals and sanatoria with an aggregate capacity of at least 30,000 beds.

Commenting on these possibilities, Dr. Ferrand says that the educational campaign is directly responsible not only for the great growth in institutional provision, but that it will also result in the next ten years in a striking fall in the death rate from tuberculosis. He adds, "What we need most at the moment is more hospitals, more dispensaries, and more visiting nurses. We are working for these definite ends, and the next ten years will show results even more marked than those of the decade just passed."

DON'T BE FUSSY.

Don't! Even if you can't try to overcome the failing for the sake of your own health and peace of mind, try to do so for the sake of the man you will certainly render wretched one of these days. It is said that no woman has a proper sense of proportion. The fussy woman certainly hasn't. On her horizon trifles loom like battle-ships. She never recognizes what really matters and what is unimportant. As a worker the fussy woman is always a failure. She neither gets through as much work nor allows others to do so. Like a high stepping horse, she is all action, yet makes but little progress. Nevertheless fussiness will age her before her time.—Exchange.

"The path of success in business is invariably the path of common sense. Notwithstanding all that is said about 'lucky hits,' the best kind of success in every man's life is not that which comes by accident. The only 'good time coming' we are justified in hoping for is that which we are capable of making for ourselves."—S. Smiles.

The "Square Deal"
Shoe House

B. KATSCHINSKI

The Store of
"Honest Qualities"

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET Opposite Stockton St.
San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

SEE THE WONDERFUL VALUES WE ARE OFFERING AT OUR GREAT SALE

Hundreds of styles of shoes made of all leathers (for work and for dress wear) offered at prices that mean a saving to you of from 50c. to \$1.50 on each pair purchased. IF YOU WANT TO SECURE SOME GREAT VALUES in Dependable Footwear—see our Marvelous Window Display.

Here we illustrate one of our many
Great Specials:

MEN'S BOX CALF BLUCHERS

Broad Toes, "Nature Shape"

Leather Lined, Full Weight, Double Soles.

A Comfortable Shoe of Durability—every pair Union Stamped. Sale Price.....

\$2.40

